





the City.  
DECEMBER 11, 1874.  
Editor  
Associate Editor.  
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ville, thereby much facilitating the business between that place and the towns in the East.

According to the *Journal*, the business has already attained considerable magnitude and has excited the jealousy of the older corporation.

Says the *Journal*: "We have been informed that Captain Wooten has been notified by the General Superintendent of the Southern Express Company that he would no longer be recognized by that month monopoly as doing an express business, although he had entered into bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars to insure the Southern Express Company against loss by reason of any through business they might do in common."

The object of this wealthy company, owned by the Adams Express Company, is to drive Captain Wooten out of business by cutting off all communication with him, and to usurp the business upon the lines over which his Express now runs."

Has the Southern Express a vested right in all the express business in the State? Is it a chartered monopoly? If so, how so? Can it at pleasure, throw away, and gather up? It would seem plain to ordinary apprehension, that any company, or man, as well fortified as Capt. Wooten is represented to be, has the right to undertake the enterprise which public convenience demands, and which he carries out to the satisfaction of the public.

As the *Journal* well says, it is but right that he should be supported in his enterprise, since he has built up a good business from nothing.

But as there are always two sides to a question, the Southern Express Company though *prima facie* in the wrong, may present facts which will justify their action.

THE MESSAGE.

Time has elapsed sufficient to learn what effect the President's message has had upon the country, and to know how far his opinions and his suggestions are likely to influence public sentiment and the action of Congress. An expression in the *Tribune*, in a few short words, gives the best idea of the general effect. In the language of that paper, "it bristles with surprises."

On the financial question, the President speaks as was to be expected, saying nothing new, recommending nothing novel, but adhering to the idea of a speedy resumption of specie payments. And in regard to relations with foreign powers, there is nothing special to excite comment, except perhaps, unexpected moderation and good sense, if perhaps, is excepted, the intimation of a not far distant intervention in Cuban affairs in case Spain does not soon effect the pacification of Cuba. In this idea, we are surprised to see that the President has the endorsement of the London *Times* which usually speaks British sentiment. More comment is called forth by his recommendations on the school and religious questions than on any other topic of the message. It is felt all over the country that this is a question not to be obtained into a presidential document, nor has any place there, except as a political fire brand. On the school question, it is admitted that this is a subject for the control of the States alone. The suggestion to incorporate in the constitution a clause providing for compulsory education is one of the most offensive steps towards centralization. And with regard to his recommendations in reference to religious instruction in schools, it would seem that a religious element is introduced into politics which is full of future danger to the peace of the country. The *Herald* says "this attempt to introduce religion as a controlling element into our national politics, the zeal with which he flings this fire brand, and tries to kindle theological animosities, is the most monstrous violation of fitness and propriety ever perpetrated by a President of the United States."

It is the happy fortune of the United States that all religious denominations have full and equal rights before the law, and that none can even obtain a dangerous predominance because the separation of church and State is complete and effectual—a suggestion of the President to make it more so is therefore absurd. If this religious question is put forward by the President, it can only be for political capital which he attempts to make against the Roman Catholics. The President may rest easy, that whatever dangers may threaten from this quarter, the people will take care of without asking the shield of constitutional protection.

The recommendation of the taxation of church property has nothing to favor it, and stands opposed to the whole sentiment of the country. That property by common consent is set apart as something sacred, as something upon which the veneration and affections of the people are centered, as something elevated far above the sordid claims of government exactions. They will reserve such property free and unfettered.

If the amount over becomes excessive in any State, State legislation may control it, but it would be a most offensive obtrusion of the power of the general government to debauch it to the level of the meaner and common subjects of revenue. This project will fall still born.

The whole message is full of suggestions and recommendations which show a determination to drag religion into politics, as an electioneering device. But he appeals to a sentiment so little responsive, that he will rather injure himself, and his party too, if it endorses him, than gain any advantage by his imprudence.

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E. O. H. WAINRIGHT,  
 with William, son, Up'n &  
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 Leigh, Sept. 1, 1875.



TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS IS THE ONLY PAPER IN RALEIGH THAT TAKES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS AND IS THE ONLY ONE THAT PUBLISHES THE LATEST NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

The Effect of the President's Message in Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A Madrid dispatch to the Standard says, Thursday morning papers here express the opinion that the portion of President Grant's message on Cuban affairs is no more alarming than his former utterances on the subject. The conservative journals consider his language serious. The general opinion in political circles is that the message is favorable. The Epoca and the Diaro Espanol think that intervention is not really intended, and believe that Europe would not allow it. Further reinforcements are preparing for Cuba.

The Babcock Indictment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Times special from St. Louis says the indictment against Gen. Babcock was found by a vote of 15 to 1 in favor of a true bill. The charge in the indictment is, conspiracy to defraud the Treasury of the United States. The grand jury before adjourning sent letters to ex-Marshall Newcomb and District Attorney Patrick, saying that although charges had been made against them of conspiracy to defraud the government, a full and exhaustive investigation had failed to convince the jury of their guilt.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—House.—General Gibson moved an addition to the regular Committees of the House, a Committee of eleven to be known as the Mississippi Levee committee, which was adopted. General Gibson will be chairman when the Committee is appointed. Senate, no session.

Foreign Miscellany.

The execution of the Imperial decree reforming and reorganizing the tribunals of Turkey was formally announced at Constantinople yesterday. London dispatches say that the bark Selma from Darien for Orieiz went westward at Thessalon Dec. 5th, and will be a total wreck. The cargo will be a total loss.

Domestic Miscellany.

Gov. Irwin of California was inaugurated. In his message, he urges the Legislature to procure a modification of the treaty with China, with the view to restrict Chinese emigration.

Babcock Indicted.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The Grand Jury presented thirteen new indictments, including one against Gen. Babcock, for whom officers have gone to Chicago.

Mr. Henderson, replying to Pierrepoint's rebuke, says he stands by his speech and has no apologies to make.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

A Cabinet Meeting Resolves on the Removal of General Henderson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—To Hon. D. P. Dyer, U. S. Attorney, St. Louis. The sworn report of Mr. Henderson's speech forwarded by Mr. Eaton and referred to by both you and Mr. Henderson in your dispatches of yesterday as a correct report, was read in full Cabinet meeting and was regarded by every member as an outrage upon professional propriety—thus to reflect without the shadow of reason upon the President by whom his employment by this Department was sanctioned; and in order that no impediment be placed in the way of bringing to speedy punishment every defrauder of the Treasury at St. Louis, you will advise General Henderson of his discharge from further service and secure in his place the most able and efficient counsel you can find without regard to his politics.

Signed, EDWARD PICKRENT, Attorney General.

The business of the Cabinet was confined to the Henderson case, and the change of counsel at St. Louis.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the six days ending December 10th:

Receipts at all U. S. ports,	171,356
Same week last year,	179,056
Total to date,	1,781,029
Same date last year,	1,624,553
Exports for the week,	91,702
Same time last year,	94,224
Total to date,	885,550
Same date last year,	800,172
Stock at all U. S. ports,	966,243
Same time last year,	656,283
Stock at all interior towns,	107,083
Same week last year,	124,908
Stock at Liverpool,	490,000
Same week last year,	520,000
American allot for Great Britain,	296,000
La. year,	351,000

Washington, Dec. 10.—House.—

An effort was made to pass the bill to reduce the tariff on the one cent per barrel of cotton.

Adjourned to Tuesday.

Settlement at St. Louis.

Babcock's incommunicado has been official, at Philadelphia.

Iron clads lying at Norfolk this morning.

Representative Kerr appointed.

Wheeler of New York, Adams and Dumb Aylmer, Mr. d Neil Clerk of the House, appointing

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, as

Clerk, and J. Scudder, of Indiana, as the speaker's clerk.

Peaceful Solution of Turkish Affair.

Attentive.

At Philadelphia

breakwater sailed this morning.

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Domestic Miscellany.

A. H. Garbutt & Co., and J. W. Palmer & Son, grocers, of New York, have failed.

The missing steamer Los Angeles from San Francisco for Victoria has arrived in safety.

The murder of Delany was yesterday executed at Minola, L. I. He made a short speech confessing his guilt.

Judge Donahue of New York, yesterday rendered a decision continuing the injunction obtained against the Panama Railroad Company by stockholders, restraining it from running lines of ocean steamers.

E. D. Peters & Co., the most extensive commission firm of Boston, have suspended, the loss from the shrinkage of prices and the depression in business being the cause.

FARMING INTERESTS.

Fall and Winter Plowing.

In addition to the advantage of time gained by plowing and other work at this season for the spring sowing of crops, the winter freezing is a great help in cultivating the soil. The ground during this time is much easier to plow than in the fall. A consideration, moreover, of no little importance is found in frequently having a corn or oats crop by having the plowing done in the fall or winter, and this advantage is sometimes equal to the addition of ten or fifteen bushels of corn per acre. Fall-plowed lands, it is well known by every observant farmer, are easier to cultivate, at least by one or two days, than those plowed in the spring. The better the quality and the greater the quantity. Teams are also generally in a better condition at this season of the year, and the weather is more favorable for heavy plowing than in the warm days in the spring. Lands for the crops designated above should always be broken in the fall, and this is especially the case with stiff soils—but let it be borne in mind that at all times the soil should be in proper condition for this work.

Management of Bees.

Bee-keepers in our latitude (Philadelphia) do not calculate on their bees securing much honey or pollen during October. But we have had large quantities of surplus honey gathered from the hives which, gold-rod and other wild flowers, which bloom in low, midlands during the fore part of this month; and when "Jack Frost" does not show himself, both honey and pollen have been gathered largely up to the first of October. The honey harvest, as a general thing, terminates in October. As soon as the honey season is over, plundering and robbing commences. Great care must be taken to guard against it by closing the entrance of the hives of all weak or sunken colonies, and at the same time, come to contract the entrance of the strong also, for we have seen some strong swarms robbed. Bees are like mankind in this respect; some will defend their stores, while others will make no resistance. If a colony retains it drowns long after those of other stocks are destroyed, it will most invariably be found queenless, and should be supplied with brood from which to rear a queen. Look often to your colonies and if any weak ones are found, feed them up, and they can be as strong as any spring colony, but with comparatively nothing left to themselves.—Practical Farmer.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Cotton steady; sales of 1,000 bales; upland 15 1/2c; Sea Island 20c.

Wool—medium 15c; extra 16c; superfine 17c.

Grain—wheat 1.10; corn 75c; oats 65c.

Flour—superfine 1.10; extra 1.05; common 1.00.

Butter—cream 20c; salt 18c.

Eggs—fresh 15c; dried 12c.

Meat—beef 10c; pork 12c.

Produce—apples 10c; oranges 15c.

Vegetables—potatoes 10c; cabbages 12c.

Stocks—railroad 110; sugar 110; cotton 110.

Gold—100 100; silver 100.

Exchange—London 100; Paris 100.

Commodities—sugar 110; coffee 110.

Grain—wheat 1.10; corn 75c; oats 65c.

Flour—superfine 1.10; extra 1.05; common 1.00.

Butter—cream 20c; salt 18c.

Eggs—fresh 15c; dried 12c.

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COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WHOLESALE CASH PRICES.

Corrected by BARBEE & LATTI.

RALEIGH, December 11, 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.

General business of the city yesterday was dull.

COTTON.

Receipts yesterday 500 bales with market firm at 12 1/2 to 13c for middlings.

Middlings, 12 1/2 to 13c.

Standard, 13 to 14c.

General Market.

BAGGING, standard, 10c.

FLOR, North Carolina, 10c.

CORN MEAL, 10c.

WHEAT, 10c.

RAILROAD, 10c.

COFFEE, 10c.

SYRUP, 10c.

MAIZE, 10c.

LEATHER, 10c.

HIDES, 10c.

TALLOW, 10c.

POTATOES, 10c.

EGGS, 10c.

CHICKENS, 10c.

DUCK, 10c.

GOOSE, 10c.

WHEAT, 10c.

RAILROAD, 10c.

COFFEE, 10c.

SYRUP, 10c.

MAIZE, 10c.

LEATHER, 10c.

HIDES, 10c.

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